

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE **Patent and Trademark Office**

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	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR			ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
	09/687,95	9 10/13/00	BIBB		J	600-1-257 CI
Γ	023565 KLAUBER & JACKSON 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE HACKENSACK NJ 07601		LIMOO (4.4.0	_ ¬	EXAMINER	
			HM22/110	/	SHUKLA, R	
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	THOREMONE.	K N3 07601			1632 DATE MAILED:	11/07/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/687,959	BIBB ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Ram Shukla	1632					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
,	s action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under a	nce except for formal matte		S				
Disposition of Claims	•						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are pending in the application							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6) Claim(s) is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) 1-21 are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accep	oted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyan	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.							
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	bly to this Office action.						
12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:							
 Certified copies of the priority document 	s have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received in App	olication No					
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).							
a) The translation of the foreign language pro			3,.				
15)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domest							
Attachment(s)							
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Int	immary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-21 are pending in the instant application.

2. Notice To Comply With Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures.

This application contains sequence disclosures that are encompassed by the definitions for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences set forth in 37 CFR 1.821(a)(1) and (a)(2). However, this application fails to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.821 through 1.825 for the reason(s) set forth on the attached Notice To Comply With Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures.

Specifically the application fails to comply with CFR 1.821(d), which states:

(d) Where the description or claims of a patent application discuss a sequence that is set forth in the "Sequence Listing" in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, reference must be made to the sequence by use of the sequence identifier, preceded by "SEQ ID NO:" in the text of the description or claims, even if the sequence is also embedded in the text of the description or claims of the patent application.

The specification discloses nucleotide and amino acid sequences on page 16, line 1. However, this sequence is not identified by a sequence identifier in the disclosure.

For compliance with sequence rules, it is necessary to include the sequence in the "Sequence Listing" and identify them with SEQ ID NO. In general, any sequence that is disclosed and/or claimed as a sequence, i.e., as a string of particular bases or amino acids, and that otherwise meets the criteria of 37 CFR 1.821(a), must be set forth in the "Sequence Listing." (see MPEP 2422.03).

For the response to this office action to be complete, Applicants are required to comply with the Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures.

Election/Restriction

3. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

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I. Claims 1-7, drawn to a mammalian DARPP-32 polypeptide, classified in class 530, subclass 350.

- II. Claims 8-10, drawn to a phosphorylation state-specific antibody that specifically recognizes Thr75-phosphorylated DARPP-32, classified in class 530, subclass 387.1.
- III. Claims 11-12, drawn to an in vitro method of identifying compounds that modulate the phosphorylation state of Thr75 DARPP-32, classified in class 435, subclass 4.
- IV. Claims 11-15, drawn to an in vivo method of identifying compounds that modulate the phosphorylation state of Thr75 DARPP-32, classified in class 800, subclass 3.
- V. Claims 16-21, drawn to a method of treating dopamine dysregulation in an individual by administering an agent that inhibits the phosphorylation of Thr75-DARPP-32, classified in class 514, subclass 1.
- VI. Claims 16-19, drawn to a method of treating dopamine dysregulation in an individual by administering an agent that promotes the phosphorylation of Thr75-DARPP-32, classified in class 514, subclass 1.
- 3. Claims 20-21 generic to a plurality of disclosed patentably distinct species comprising roscovitine, indirubin, and paullone. Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species, even though this requirement is traversed.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

3. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

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Inventions of the groups I and II are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are patentably distinct each from the other because they are drawn to materially different compositions that have different physical and chemical characteristics and also have different utilities. For example, a protein, the invention of group I, can be used in in vitro enzyme assays, whereas an antibody, the invention of group II can be used for detecting the presence of a protein in a sample. Further, there is nothing on the record to show that the compositions of the groups I and II are obvious variants of each other.

Inventions I and III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the protein of the group I is used for practicing the method of group III, however, the protein of group I can be used in many other processes, for example, for developing antibodies against the protein.

Inventions of the groups III to VI are related as process of making and process of using the product. The use as claimed cannot be practiced with a materially different product. Since the product is not allowable, restriction is proper between said method of making and method of using. The product claim will be examined along with the elected invention (MPEP § 806.05(i)). It is noted that the methods of groups V and VI are directed to the methods of treatment using the agents that modulate the phosphorylation state of Thr75 DARPP-32, however, it is not clear what these agents are.

The product of group II can not be used for practicing the method of groups III, IV and VI and the methods of these groups can not be used for making the product of group II.

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Inventions of the groups II and V are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the antibody of group II could be used for practicing the method of group V since it could inhibit phosphorylation of the DARPP32. However, the antibody of group II can be used for multiple purposes, such as in western blotting of proteins or in in situ immunolocalization of a protein, etc.

Inventions of the groups III and IV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions, are drawn to in vivo and in vitro methods of identifying agents. Although, both the methods would involve phosphorylation of DARPP32, the methods are distinct each from the other because the steps of the method of group III cannot be used for practicing the method of group IV. Furthermore, group III is an in vitro method and does not require an animal whereas an animal is essential for practicing the method of group IV.

Inventions of the groups V and VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different inventions are drawn to methods of treatments that use different compounds that would have different structure and mode of action. The compound used in the method of group V cannot be used in the method of group VI.

The methods of the groups V and VI are not related to the products of groups I and II because these methods cannot be used for making the products. Likewise the products of groups I and II cannot be used for practicing the methods of groups V and VI.

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4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above, have acquired a separate status in the art and because each invention requires a separate, non-coextensive search, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

5. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Applicants are advised to submit a clean version of each amended claim (without underlining and bracketing) according to § 1.121(c) and a copy of all the pending/under consideration claims. For instructions, Applicants are referred to http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/aipa/index.htm.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ram R. Shukla whose telephone number is (703) 305-1677. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 4:00 p.m. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Karen Hauda, can be reached on (703) 305-6608. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 308-4242. Any inquiry of a general nature, formal matters or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Kay Pinkney whose telephone number is (703) 305-3553.

Ram R. Shukla, Ph.D.

RAM R. SHUKLA, PH.D PATENT EXAMINER